II. AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1-83 (Cancelled)

Claim 84 (new) A method for reducing beta amyloid levels in humans, comprising

determining whether a human has an APP processing disorder;

orally administering to a human patient found to have an APP processing disorder a controlled release formulation comprising at least one HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor which after oral administration to a human patient releases said at least one HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor at a rate suitable to maintain therapeutically effective levels over a 24 hour dosing interval, and

continuing treatment with said controlled release formulation to effect a decrease in mean beta amyloid concentration in the blood of said human patient by at least about 18 pg/ml after 1 month of treatment.

Claim 85 (new) The method of claim 84, wherein therapy is continued for a minimum period of at least 90 days.

Claim 86 (new) The method of claim 84, wherein therapy is continued for a minimum period of 90 to 365 days.

Claim 87 (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of mevastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, atorvastatin, lovastatin, rivastatin, fluvastatin, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, isomers, or metabolites thereof.

Claim 88 (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is lovastatin or lovastatin acid.

Claim 89 (new) The method of claim 84, wherein at least about 10 to about 60 mg of the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is administered per day.

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Claim 90 (new) The method of claim 84, wherein said human exhibits symptoms of Alzheimer's Disease.

Claim 91 (new) The method of claim 84, further comprising preparing said controlled release formulation by combining said HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with a pharmaceutically acceptable water swellable polymer and an osmotic agent into a compressed tablet core having an optional first coating and a second coating comprising a pH sensitive water insoluble polymer.

Claim 92 (new) The method of claim 91, wherein said HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor comprises from about 10 to about 60 mg lovastatin or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Claim 93 (new) The method of claim 91, wherein said HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor comprises lovastatin acid.

Claim 94 (new) A method of treating Alzheimer's disease in humans, comprising

determining whether a human exhibits at least one objective symptom of Alzheimer's disease;

orally administering to a human patient exhibiting at least one objective symptom of Alzheimer's disease a controlled release formulation comprising at least one HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor which after oral administration to a human patient releases said at least one HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor at a rate suitable to maintain therapeutically effective levels over a 24 hour dosing interval, and

continuing treatment with said controlled release formulation to effect a decrease in mean beta amyloid concentration in the blood of said human patient by at least about 18 pg/ml after 1 month of treatment.

Claim 95 (new) The method of claim 94, wherein said HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor comprises from 10 to 60 mg of lovastatin or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Claim 96 (new) The method of claim 94, wherein the objective symptom is an elevated level of β-amyloid.

Claim 97 (new) The method of claim 94, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is lovastatin or lovastatin acid.

Claim 98 (new) The method of claim 94, wherein the said treatment is continued at least until a positive response is seen in said patient.

Claim 99 (new) The method of claim 94, wherein the said treatment is continued for a minimum period of 90 to 365 days.

Claim 100 (new) The method of claim 94, wherein at least about 10 mg to about 60 mg of the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is administered per day.

Claim 101 (new) The method of claim 94, wherein the controlled release formulation has the general formula comprising a tablet core comprising an alkyl ester of a substituted naphthalene; a water swellable polymer; an osmotic agent; and at least one coating comprising a pH sensitive water insoluble polymer.

Claim 102 (new) A method of treating Alzheimer's disease in humans, comprising

determining whether a human exhibits an elevated level of β-amyloid;

orally administering to a human patient found to exhibit an elevated level β-amyloid orally administering to a human patient found to have an APP processing disorder a controlled release formulation comprising at least one HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor which after oral administration to a human patient releases said at least one HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor at a rate suitable to maintain therapeutically effective levels over a 24 hour dosing interval, and

continuing treatment with said controlled release formulation to effect a decrease in mean beta amyloid concentration in the blood of said human patient by at least about 18 pg/ml after 1 month of treatment.

Claim 103 (new) A method for treating Down's Syndrome in humans, comprising

orally administering to a human patient found to have Down's Syndrome a controlled release formulation comprising at least one HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor which after oral administration to a human patient releases said at least one HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor at a rate suitable to maintain therapeutically effective levels over a 24 hour dosing interval, and

continuing treatment with said controlled release formulation to effect a decrease in mean beta amyloid concentration in the blood of said human patient by at least about 18 pg/ml after 1 month of treatment.